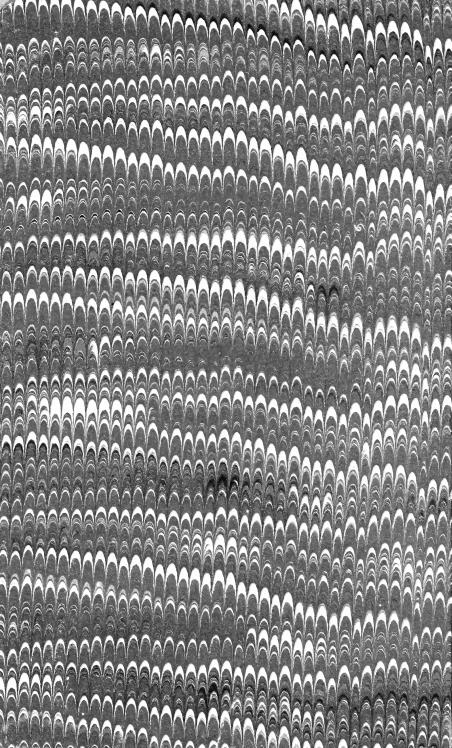
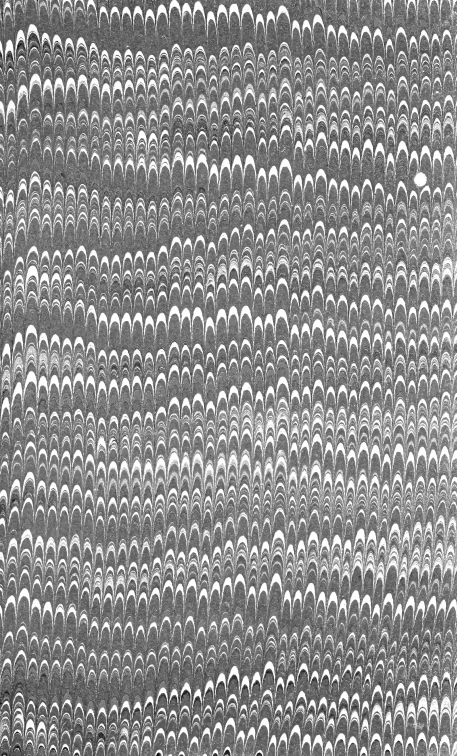


Kérem az előtérben
1900





Friday - Bay of B.

Sat. at Sea

Sweden + Cyprus blood

Monday - Sunday to N. side

Pres. Day

Witness for

Thurs day

Fandora

Particular

Conduct

most like Ruby -

1000

2/1/20

crab

Ward, Wm. 1872

Compl'd W. Day -

brother brother

and

Notes on the island of Cyprus. Father & Mother, 4 sons & 5 daughters.

Left Russell wharf for the Kermadec Islands
at 2.15 pm on Friday, August 12th
South west breeze, with occasional rain
squalls - in fact the same weather which had
been experienced for about a week. On
clearing Cape Brett, the wind shifted to the
South, with a little easterly, and a strong
sea was experienced. The sun being nearly
beam on, the Stella rolled considerably,
and about nightfall her course was
altered a few points to the west
so as to bring the swell more astern.
Little of interest occurred during the
night - the swell continued to increase,
and at daybreak a strong sea was running.
The Stella stopping long under way over
her stern. Few birds were seen -
Mollymawks, probably *Diomedea melanophrys*,
a few Cape Pigeons, and a Black Petrel,
probably *P. Parkmanni* No true

Albatrosses, and none of the smaller
Petrels. The sea continued the whole
of Saturday, but during the night it
fell a little, and on Sunday morning
it was calmer than we had experienced
it during the voyage, although still rough.
An observation was taken about 9 o'clock,
when it was estimated that the strait
was about 60 miles west of Curtis
Island - Our course was altered to
leeward, and about noon the island was
seen. At 3 o'clock the steamer had
pretty closely approached it. It was
seen to be composed of two almost
bare rocks, the eastward one the smallest,
and separated from the main island
by a clear channel about 1/2 mile
wide. The larger one was about 500 ft
high - precipitous at both the west &
east ends. Towards the north, the

central part of the island sloped steeply
and almost precipitously down into
a crater, the sea side of which was
formed by a ridge of low irregular
hills, too high however, to allow a
look into the bed of the crater. Several
puffs of steam rose from the bottom of the
crater, and from several fissures on
the sides, one of these being almost on
the top of the island. A good deal
of the crater wall was bare rock,
but on the slopes some bright green
grass growing in tufts and patches
could be seen, and apparently a coarser
and more luxuriant kind grew
intermixed with it. No signs of
stratification could be traced on the
cliffs, the rock comprising them being
apparently very homogeneous in appearance.
The steels steamed in to within a couple

of cable-lengths from the front of the
crater when a decided smell of sulphur
could be perceived. Night coming on,
some soundings were taken to ascertain
whether it would be safe to anchor
off the island, and several soundings
varying from 25 to 40 fathoms
being obtained, with a bottom of
fine volcanic gravel, the anchor
was at length dropped in 25 fathoms.
I should have stated that the sea
was much too heavy to think of
landing, even if there had been
time before dark. We hoped, however,
that the wind and swell would
drop during the night, and that a
landing might be effected. At daylight
the weather was fine, and our vessel
lay very quietly at her anchor,
although occasionally a few rollers

Coming round the east end of island
would catch her. Accordingly the
anchor was hove in, and the Steamer taken
right up to within ~~the~~ cable lengths of the
rocks in front of the crater, where apparently
the best landing could be obtained. The
swell, however, was still too high for
anything of the kind to be attempted, although
a nice little boat harbour, with a narrow
entrance ~~at the~~, was seaward at the extreme
west end of the opening into the crater.
In moderate weather very good landing
could be effected there, but with the
high sea running at the time now
and then a breaker would break
right across the entrance, so that Capt.
Fairchild was of opinion that it would not
be wise to risk an attempt. The Steamer
was now taken through the channel
between the two islands, which was

evidently deep and free from all
 dangers. We then coasted along the
 south side of the island, and turning
 round the eastern end, turned our
 course for Macanby Island, the
 next of the group, distant about
 20 miles.

The two islands known under the
 name of Curtis are mere rocks, with
 precipitous sides, and with no vegetation
 except patches of grass, so far as could
 be ascertained from the deck of the
 steamer. They may be said to be of
 no use whatever, and landing would always
 be difficult, except in very clear &
 smooth weather. In fact the ^{main} island
 is little more than the rim of a
 crater, with steep walls on all sides
 but the north, where it is broken down.
 There seems to be a continuous escape of

steam from the bottom of the crater, and
sometimes it would rise to a considerable height.
Besides this, puffs were every now then
escaping from fissures on the sides,
and, as has been already mentioned, there
is one steam jet almost on the very top.
In places the rocks were stained and
discoloured as if with a recent
outbreak of mud, and I fancied that
some of the vegetation was burned brown
in places. If these suppositions are
correct, there must have been a more
pronounced outbreak a little while back.
On the crest of the island some large
white birds could be observed sitting
on the ground - probably Muttonbirds,
or perhaps Albatrosses, for they looked
rather large for Muttonbirds. Capt
Satchell also saw what he considered
to be Gannets, but of this I am not

whale were. Besides these, I saw
large flocks of small grey petrel - possibly
a storm - flying about the rocks and also
on the water, but never near enough to
enable the species to be identified. —

Two horns were brought in to
Macartney Island. This has a very
different appearance to Curtis Island,
the outline being much smoother on top. It is
also much larger - apparently four or five
times. The highest part is towards
the N. W., where there is a precipitous
bluff at least 200 ft high, and then
more gradually ascending to a further
height of 100 ft, forming what looked
at first below appeared very much like
a conical cone. From the top of this
"cone" the island slopes very gradually
to the S. E. end, where the cliffs
might be 50 ft high. These cliffs

were continuous all along the S face
of the island, so that even if a
landing were effected on the rocks
at the foot it would be impossible
to get to the top of the island. The
face of the cliffs was evidently stratified
so that the rock is probably a Tuff
of some kind. The S. slope, which
here and there has a few shallow
gullies, is covered pretty closely with
grass, with here and there bushes
of what appeared to be *S. S. Flea*,
(*Phormium*). On the faces of the cliffs
were a few green bushes, probably
Coprosma *lanceolata*.

During round the N. W. Point, the
sloop steamed under the lee of the island,
along the N. coast. This like the southern
one, was a line of high cliffs, gradually
increasing in height to the eastern end.

The lower part of the cliffs was composed of a black basaltic looking lava, which at the extreme W. point was seen to be much columnar. The middle part, and much the longest, was composed of a pale greyish-white rock, possibly a basaltic tuff. The distinction between this and the black rocks below was very clear and marked. On the very top of the cliffs was another black band of dark ~~the~~ coloured lava, but comparatively thin compared with the other two. On one place this had streamed down a notch on to the bench below, and in this locality there was apparently the best place of reaching the smooth grassy top of the island, although even here the climb ~~to~~ would be a stiff one. At the extreme east end of the island was a detached rock, ~~to~~

which appeared the same pale upper
rock, and dark lower one, but dipping
in the other direction. The channel
between was partly filled with rocks,
and broke heavily for the greater part
of the distance across. The whole of
the lee side of the island was examined
for landing, but the surf was everywhere
too heavy. Soundings were taken,
from 30 to 20 fathoms. We now
decided to bear up for Sunday Island,
as it was evidently impossible to do anything
with the smaller ones until the weather
moderated. On leaving Macarley
Island we passed an outlying rock
just awash, about 2 miles off. This is
not laid down in any chart. I
should say that we discovered a number
of goats on the island.

Feb 27

Leaving Incanlay Island, the Steamer
was headed for Raout or Lunday
Island, the most northern and
largest of the group. It lies about
60 miles to the northward of Incanlay.
About 4 o'clock we had reached Denham
or W. Bay, where the American Holstead
lived for so many years ^{past}. It
is a long sandy bay about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile
long, backed behind by a rugged
mountain chain, with almost precipitous
wall-like face towards the Bay. There
appeared to be a fringe of level land
between the sand and the foot of
this ridge, which so far as we could
see from the steamer, was covered
with figs. As we supposed that
Mrs Bell lived in this bay, the steamer
entered it, ~~the~~ standing as she
steamed along, and when almost of

In the middle the whistle was sounded
there was no response, and as the
heavy southerly sea raised such a
surge on the beach as to make it
impossible to land, we decided to
steer to an anchorage on the north
side of the island. Steaming
round the steep bluff forming the
Coche W. point of the island, and
marked on the chart as Cape
Hutchinson, we moved rapidly
along the north shore. Keeping
close in. This part of the island
looked much better, large groves of
Palms & fern trees could be seen,
and at length we reached a point
where there were evident traces of
cultivation. A little further on,
we came in sight of 4 or 5 small bays,
at the end of a low sandy beach,

and we at once came to the conclusion
that the Bell's residence was there. A
little before this, we from great distance
saw a steamer anchored a mile or two
further on, off the point marked on the
chart as Cape Rayner, with her bow
along a rocky point, and the crew
engaged in loading her with fawnwood.
We at once came to the conclusion that
the steamer had run short of coal,
and had called at the island to
take in a stock of fuel. We
decided to steam some way, and
soon found that our suspicion was
correct. She proved to be the
steamer Richmond, bound from
Rarotonga to Auckland. Through some
unaccountable mistake,
coal had been shipped, and the
steamer had been compelled

to run for the island. She had had
very stormy weather, and on arriving
at the island had considerable difficulty
in getting the timber off on the first
day - two of her boats being swamped.
The Captain - who passed to the *Defiance*,
once in charge of the "Hawaii", but who
had lost that berth through lameness,
soon boarded us, and at once asked
to be supplied with a little coal, as he
felt sure that the timber he had
already on board was not sufficient,
and he feared the results of a further
detention would be to lose the greater
part of his stock of fire, which was
valued at £1000. Besides this, he
was afraid of his provisions running
out. As the steamer was evidently
in a serious fix, Capt Fauscholt agreed
to see what coal could be spared.

and the Capt. went on board his vessel again, with the intention of returning with the owners, Messrs Donald and Edmonstone, who were both on board. He shortly came again with both Mr Donald and after some further conversation, it was agreed to give him 10 or 15 tons of coal, some oil, and certain provisions of which he had run short. At first, it was agreed to commence transshipping the coal at once, but the Kenika crew of the Richmond had been had at work the whole of the day, from daylight, in fact, and were worn out and flatly refused to work all night so well. So it was decided to run the Stella close alongside the other boat in the morning, and move the coal then. At the

invitation of Mr Donald, Mr Smith
and myself went on board the Richmond
and had a glass of champagne in
the cabin, also had a look at the
vessel, which was very well fitted
up for a boat of her size - 750
tons. On coming off, 5 cases of
oranges, a considerable number of
bananas, and some shells were
forwarded as a present to Fanchild
and ourselves. We soon commenced
to lessen the number of the oranges.

Tuesday. Aug. 17. Early in the
morning all was bustle. Breakfast was
over shortly after 7, and immediately afterwards
the Steamer was moved close alongside the
Richmond, and the work of transshipping
the coal commenced. We landed on the
ward at about 8 o'clock, getting ashore with

little difficulty at a rocky point called
Cape Rayner on the chart, but locally
known as Fisherman's Rock. On getting
ashore, we met Mr Bell, two of his
daughters, and 2 boys. They had a
crude appearance - being dressed in blue
cotton like garments, with no boots or
stockings, notwithstanding the rough
beach & country generally. As Mr
Smith wished to make for the highest
peak, we arranged with Mr Bell to
send one of his boys with us as a
guide. On leaving the landing place
we followed the beach for a short
distance, and then entered a small
gully, by following which we reached
a spur leading to the top of the island.
We soon found the island to be very
rough, traveling very awkward, both from
the steepness of the hills and the

Density of the vegetation. The bush is principally composed of *Metrosideros polymorpha*. This has much the same mode of growth as our *Pohutukawa*, but is not quite so large, and the stem is usually not quite so gnarled and twisted; although on the steep ridges it is common enough to see it gnarled enough. and sometimes the stem would give rise to several trunks at the base - sometimes spreading out horizontally at the base for a short distance. The leaves are smaller and rounder and the flowers smaller than our *pohutukawa*. On Karaka is also not uncommon ~~some~~ *as also* *halimolobos*, *Myoporum laetum*, and a species of *Myrsine* which appears to be new, *Stylidium* ^{*Piper* sp.} *ramiflorum*. But perhaps the commonest tree after the *Pohutukawa* is a Palm,

which appears to me to be the same
as the Norfolk Island *Oreca Baueri*.
This much larger than our *Indica*,
with a stouter cleaner stem, broader
leaflets, and very much larger panicles
of fruit, ~~which are~~ The berries
are larger, and quite glossy. Ferns
are everywhere plentiful. The most
conspicuous are 1st a fine Fern
tree, *Cyathea Wilkesii*; *Pteris Comans*,
which attains 6 or 7 ft in height,
Aspidium aristatum, *Lomaria*
attenuata, etc. On reaching the
main spur, we looked into the
old crater - a huge affair, probably
1 1/2 mile in diameter, surrounded
every where with steep and often
precipitous walls. Towards the
sea this wall or ridge is the lowest,
but even there must be at least 180.

ft above sea level. The highest peak
on the island is to the south east of
the crater, and is marked as being
16440 ft. It was to ascend this
that we were bound. ~~After reaching~~
Occupying the lowest part of the
old floor of the crater, and nearest
the sea, is an almost circular
lake, perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter,
and evidently representing a
secondary crater placed inside the
main one. Further to the south,
another smaller lake, of irregular
shape, was placed. This was the
crater that was in eruption in
1868 (?) and the surrounding flat
and hill slopes were still covered
with the volcanic ashes, sand, &
lava then thrown out, and on
many parts of which vegetation

had hardly commenced to grow.
In fact the tract of country immediately
surrounding the second lake recalled
to ones mind the desolate mud
covered hills about Icaravica and
Pertomahana. Continuing our ascent
of the mountain, we soon found the
Pohulakawos to become larger, the
palms and fern-trees more numerous
and more luxuriant. Some of the
latter were quite soft in height.
A few additional plants appeared.
Oscarina lucida? - which seems
to me to be different from our
H. I. plant; also *Coprosma acutifolia*,
although this latter plant is also
plentiful at sea level, *Panax*
arborescens, and a few. *Hymenophyllum*
bartramianum was now seen on the
trunks of the fern trees, together

with *Trichomanes venosum*; and *Lomaria attenuata* and *Nephrodium decompositum* were also very plentiful. *Lomaria procera* was also very plentiful. This vegetation was continued quite to the top of the peak, with no alteration of importance.

On descending the hill, we found that the coaling of the Richmond was just about completed. A boat was sent from the "Stella" to Gushman's rock to take us off, and we reached the steamer just in time to witness the departure of the Richmond. Our vessel gave a parting salute by blowing her steam siren. This the Richmond replied to by blowing her steam whistle when fairly outside the Charter Islands.

Wednesday - August 16th. It was
settled that on this day formal
possession should be taken of
the island as a dependency of
H. L. So shortly after 7 o'clock,
our largest boat was lowered,
~~and~~, manned by a crew of sailors
and steered by Fanchild himself
to the shore. We landed on
the sandy bay just to the eastward
of Fleetwood Bluff, and just
below the residences of the
Bell family. Our sailors dragged
a flagstaff to a knoll just in
front of the dwellings, erected it,
and ran the ensign of England
was fluttering in the wind. The
Bell family were then called to
the foot of the flagstaff, and
the Captain then read the proclamation

formally annexing the island. ~~The~~
~~present then signed them~~ The names
of all present were then formally
taken down as witnesses, and
three hearty cheers were given.

In the meantime our Photographer,
Mr Hazard, has taken a couple
of photographs of the scene. This
work being finished the party
separated - Capt Garfield and
his men to ^{boat} drag off some wool
to be shipped by the steamer, Mr
Smith and his two assistants
to commence their surveying operations,
and myself to botanize.

Before going further, it is as
well to say that the Bell family
have resided on the island for
9 years. Besides the father &
mother, there are nine children,

The five eldest were girls, apparently
from 16 to 25 years old, the four younger
boys, the youngest girl being a baby
about a year old. — Their
costume was primitive. The girls wore
cotton dresses, very loose, and just
confined at the waist with a belt.
They had no hat or bonnet, but
a small shawl on their heads.
Of boots or stockings nothing
was seen, and Mr Bell himself
went in the same light clothing
The girls and boys were very well
spoken, and we learnt that they
were taught by an old schoolmaster,
the only other person on the island.
The greater part of the work — attending
to the goats & sheep, of which they
kept quite a number — say —
~~working~~ in the cultivations — fishing,

boating, etc, appeared to be done by
the girls.

The coast plants noticed as we walked
along the beach were mostly N. Z. species.
Loelia anceps was very plentiful, a broad
leaved form. *Freemysanthemum australe*
and *Tetragonia expansa*, *Speron australe*
and *Lonchocarpus densus* were all common
on the cliffs. Masses of *Coprosma*
petiolata occurred, and here and there the
handsome white-flowered, sweet-scented
Scandia gracilis. On the sandy bay
in front of the Pells residence the
sands were covered with huge masses
of a trailing *Convolvulus* new to me. Its
creeping stems were often 20 yards in
length. The sand larks themselves were fringed
with *grasses*, which is everywhere the common
tree on the beaches, and rapidly takes
possession of the deserted cultivations.

On the terrace above Mr Bell's house
an abandoned cultivation was as
near as possible a mass of *Physalis*.
Other common weeds were *Cotula anethalis*
Euphorbia, *Solanum nigrum*, *Cyperus*
rotundatus, *Penstemon cornutus*, *Euphorbia*
peplus, *Geranium conjugiale*, *Plantain*, *melica*
Fumaria officinalis, *Cerastium vulgatum*,
Vernonia peregrina, *Mertensia*, *Graphium*
involutum. R

Behind this old cultivation is a little
valley, well sheltered by a low ridge on
the east, and a much higher one on
the west. It was occupied by an old
banana plantation. Here the bananas
grew from 15 to 25 ft in height, many
of the leaves being 6-8 ft long, or more.
They had rather a torn and ragged
appearance, which Mr Bell told us
was to be attributed to a violent westerly

gate which occurred a few days before our arrival. The stems of the bananas were nearly as thick as a man's waist. But little fruit could be seen - possibly the season was too early. Mixed with the bananas were some trees of an Urticaceous plant new to me, and on the sides were fine plants of *Clatumbium*, which here grows 20-30 ft high, with a slender trunk and few slender branches. We obtained flowering specimens here. The undergrowth in the banana plantation was chiefly composed of *Pteris comans*, growing 5-7 ft high, and with much larger pinna than are ever seen in N. Z.

Leaving the Banana plantation, I struck down to the top of the cliffs, and walked towards the W. end of the island.

Close to the edge of the clippo, the principal
vegetation was low bushes of *Rapier*,
covered over with immense masses of
Scyro angulatus. The open places were
covered with *Cyperus nodulatus*, which
to me seems a little different from
the N. Z. form. A little way on I
reached the mouth of a deep ravine.
At the mouth a few trees of
Pterospermum crassiphrum were observed
~~both~~ and two or three tropical
grasses new to me were also collected.
Walking up the ravine, *Hephradion*
molle, *Explegium* sp (sect. *Explegium*)
and a few possibly *Hephradion*
new to me were gathered. All these
trees were very beautiful, and the
ubiquitous *Pteris caudata* was everywhere
seen, growing 6-8 to 10 ft high, and
with enormous pinnæ.

Ascending the cliff at the mouth
of the ravine we reached some cultivations
the hills. The vegetation has been
chiefly composed of Palms. These have
been cut down about 15 or 20 ft above
the ground, the tops piled up,
and planted with fragments of
Portulaca, in many places set in
straight lines so as to give the appearance
of being ploughed in. Further on
I came to patches of maize, an
enclosed garden with cabbages, lettuce,
chives, etc., surrounded with hedges of
Cenchrus & *Citrus*. Some plants of the
large Hibiscus, of Papaw, and of
the croton were very ornamental.
Further back were gulches in which
young banana & taro plantations had
been formed. Here I turned back
and made my way to the hills.

house to join the survey party who
by this time were ready to return to
the ship. —

Thursday, August 14th —

It has been arranged that the
first work should be to go on to
Myer Island & take Marshall's bearings.
So at 7 o'clock we had breakfast, and
before eight we landed in a little
boat harbor on the west side of the
island. We then made for the top of the
island, by a rather steep ascent. The
vegetation was principally composed of
Heads, but there were also plenty of
of *Matricaria*, and a few *Conium*.
The whole island was one breeding place
for petrels. The species is *Puffinus*
not nearly so common as here.
Being almost fully grown. —

to make no burrows, but to deposit
its egg - a single one on the bare
ground. Young birds were scattered
about all over, and on our approach
creamed out loudly, opening their mouths
and flapping their wings. The other
species, which appeared to be the same
as *Scolecophagus* *acuminatus*, lately found
by Reichert on the Kent Islands,
formed burrows, and laid its egg
there. It had not yet hatched its
young. Mr Bell informed us that in the
breeding season, the height of which
was about October, great numbers of
sea birds bred on the islands which
in part were at that time in most
conspicuous places. When the Pacific bird
was abundant, and several labels which
I sent out identifying them by description.
Parakeets were exceedingly plentiful

and hopped about everywhere on the ground, and sometimes on the trees. They were everywhere on the trees. I appeared to be able to find them, and the Bell's boys were scared them by means of a whistle. I twice passed on the end of the branch. Several were caught alive by them during our study and given alive to the Captain. He was also told about an old black bird about the size of the G.2. bird but was not so fortunate enough to catch any of them. It certainly does the bird. I collected the eggs and young of a Ceryle alcyon, the pair of which was with 3-4 eggs, laid by 1 1/2 inch bird. I have an idea that it was a C. alcyon. I told him that it was a C. alcyon.

Coast of the main island.

After having the boat on land, we
landed at Peabson's Rock, and skirted
the edge between the sea & the main
island, and then descended by a steep
trail to the margin of the large lake.
The elevation of the margin of the lake
was found to be about 100 feet above
the sea level. The margin of the lake
was nearly the whole of the
last two days of the expedition.
The margin, Karalia, Melrose, Melroyne
and Myrman. On steep places going
down to the lake. Seaweed was pretty
abundant. On the margin of the margin
of the lake there was a great abundance
of Comaria. The lake slope was
shallow at the margin, and a great
deal of pumice was falling down
down on the margin. The margin

plant which was *Lypha*, a very
narrow leaved variety.

Exposure of 1868. The second was seen
to be in the lake surface of the lake,
but there was no sign of it on this
occasion. The large lake was separated
from the second lake by a narrow
ridge, and there was only about 30 ft
difference in their heights. The large
lake was 40 ft above sea level, and
the smaller one about 10 ft. Mr
Bell assumed no that the water of the
second lake was a tributary of the
large lake. He thought the
second lake had been the same as the
the exposure of 1868. The lake had
around were thickly covered with
a deposit of silt and sand, and
and vegetation had a chance to
grow on that ground near the

[illegible]

The ridge of hills bounding all the
lakes, and which forms a complete
circle evidently runs into the hills
west of a large lake near the
mouth of the river. In the plain of the
lake.

Tuesday, August 20th. Fine
brilliant night the wind had changed
round to the S. E., bringing
a breeze rather incense, and in the night
a small star commenced falling
in, it was a small star falling
other end of the island. It was
was made to feel like a ball in the
east end of the island, and the ship
was anchored close under a projecting
point. No land, a small ship
to the top of the point, a small ship
in the plain towards the west.
Commodore Schanck's ship was

his beach, as well as Lardner,
and a number of others.
The ship was from Louisiana,
his own anchorage was rather low, so
we decided to shift to West Bay,
and so we went on. There
we found the beach and the water
very good. In the afternoon, as it
was coming dark, we went on shore
on board the steamer. A
large number of people were
there.

Saturday, Aug 21. Arrived in West
Bay at 11 o'clock. The
rain kept falling & being heavy.
Very disagreeable, very hot and
disagreeable to walk through. West Bay
is about 1/2 mile long, a fine sandy
beach very steep towards the sea.

[illegible]

The iron covered with a layer of
vegetation, especially at the base
of the cliffs. The vegetation was
mostly ferns and mosses.
Large patches of
Lycopodium were seen in several
places, some of them very much
abundant. One of the most
interesting specimens I saw was
the plant growing near many
pendulously from the side of
the cliff. Relation. Vegetation was
abundant, and the first time it
was very fresh. The first mass
of vegetation I saw was very
much flowering, very difficult. A
little way up the cliff stream could
be seen as a narrow open
rock, and a little higher up as a green

more steam could be seen ascending
from a hollow behind a small
spire of the hill. We made an
attempt to climb up, but failed
owing to the rocks being so
loose and slippery. About the middle of the
flat, we found the remains of the
house occupied by Kolstene. The
first village I saw was
far away in a little valley. Behind
the house there was a small
den the grass in front of it.
The son of Capt. Benbow, who surveyed
the island in the Herald in 1864.
The house in English style was still
quite habitable. At the other end of
the beach on the west end was
the house in which the natives lived
before they deserted the island.

their present quarters, and close to
the shore, and the tide found
procession of the tide, and last

Sunday, Aug 22. In the morning, we
found that a heavy swell was coming
from the north, and of the day,
being one vessel, and a little. Thinking
that the wind was chopping round to the
west, which is a very unsafe quarter
for West Bay, we got up anchor,
and steamed back to the old quarters
at East Cove, at the extreme end
of the island. Here we anchored, and
the stem of the vessel was also
made fast to the rocks on the beach
with a securing line. But after
dinner, the wind suddenly changed
round to the S.E., and a heavy sea

Ryan to run into the Cove, heavy
rain falling at the same time,
we had to get up anchor at once, and
as the sea was too heavy to allow
a man to land, the towing line was
cast to the schooner. We steamed
to a little cove on the west side
of Long Island, and put up
comparative quarters for the night.

Monday, August 23.

After breakfast landed, and
proceeded to Mr. Bell's house in order
to examine the plantations on the
terrace to the west of his house, a
house built at which I had not been
the previous Wednesday. We passed
through the banana groves, and grass
fields devoted to the account of that
day's work, and then went a little further

on. Here we saw some splendid
little groups of candle-bush trees (*Alseodaphne*
hololepis). Some of the trees were 10-12
ft. tall and 6-8 inches
in diameter. The fruit below is an
ovoid with a stalk. A little island from
this several scattered *Psidium* trees
were observed evidently identical with
the *Psidium* of the island of Japan.
Returning to his house we had some
refreshment - Porridge, Shalton bread, and
yams, with tea & fruit. The
Shalton bread it appears, are collected
as soon as they are fully ripe
before they are baked. They are
sliced & split the down the middle
split in two and cleaned, and
salted. Afterwards they are smoked
a little and then headed with lard

and preserved in their own fat,
they did not taste bad, but were
rather too fat. The boiled yams
were very good indeed, but should
have tasted better if a little salt
had been on the fat. After
this we had a walk at the top
flat behind the house, but there
was little of interest in the way
of plants. The most interesting thing
I saw was a grass with a long spine which
acts as a thorn, sticking through
clothes.

Tuesday, Aug 24.

Ascended to the top of the hill
on the back of West Bay, and found
little more of interest except a few
ferns and a few young plants of
Lycopodium *Ballardianum* etc.

coming down went to the almost the
west end of the island, but observed
nothing fresh except *Sporoxys peruviana*
on the cliffs. — At nine o'clock
Steam was got up and the *Stella*
was fired and, firing
three shots was answered by the
Steamer seen as a sailing to the
Beth. —

Sunday Island was discovered by
Almonst & Lintcasterna on March 15. 1773
It lies in the "line" and as the
wind must depend much of the anchorage
should be chosen. The East anchorage
affords excellent deep & fine weather. ~~The~~
This island was surveyed by Capt. H. M.
Benham, R.N. in 1854 assisted by
Lieut. J. Hutchinson, J. W. Smith, Master
E. Wilde, F. Pearson & J. Rowland,
Second Master. — Chart 558.

The west extremity of the island is called
Hutchinson bluff, and is very high and
precipitous. From thence the north
coast runs in a nearly straight line
with cliffs gradually decreasing in
height until Fletcher's bluff is reached -
just to the N. of where Bell resides. There
is then a sandy bay more than a mile
long, with a low sandy beach at
the bottom. After that the coast rises
rocks and precipitous, composed of a
volcanic conglomerate, with a rough boulder
beach at its foot. This extends as far
as Rayner Point, known to the Belts
as Hutchinson's Rock. Here a stream of
lava has flowed down a crack into
the sea, and formed a hot gey-
ser point with deep water alongside.
This point gives the best landing
on the island, and can be used

for all winds ~~from~~ except from a
little to the north of West to N. E.
The anchorage off the line of coast is
called the north anchorage in Kenyon's
Chart, and good holding ground can
be obtained in from 8-15 to 20 fathoms.
Passing Rayner Point the coast trends
towards the S. W. ~~towards~~ as far as
Hask Point. The beach is rough and
rocky for the whole distance, with
cliffs for almost the whole distance.
To the N. E. lie a number of small
islands called the Herald Isles.
The largest and most westerly of these
is called Pigeon Island on the chart,
and consists of 2 rocks separated by
a very narrow rift. The northern
portion of the island is the highest,
being laid down on the chart as
being 375 ft high. On the western side

is the little boat cove already mentioned.
To the north of Meyer Island are two
rocks called Rapier Island & Linnat
Island. To the east of Meyer Island
is a group of 4 isles called the
Chantee Islands, and to the north of
these another rock called Rayzell
Island. In the basin between
the Herald Isles and the shore lies
what De Haven calls the East
Anchorage, depth ranging from 12
to 25 fathoms. Passing West
Point, the extreme eastern point
of the island, the next point is
St Aray Point, bearing about S.W.
Between is a semicircular bay
called S.E. anchorage. This anchorage
is close on shore, as there is 20-30
fathoms in a straight line between
the 2 points.

At the north end of this bay is the
Boat Cove in which we took our
steamer, and which can not be a
strong place in a warlike sense, being
partly sheltered by some rocks
called Medicine Islands. Passing
~~South~~ D'Arcy Point, the coast
tends a little to the south of
W to South Bluff very rough,
bouldery and precipitous.

South Bluff is the southern terminus
of Denham or West Bay. The northern
headland being Hutchinson Bluff,
from which we started, and which
sees nearly N.W. from South Bluff.
Off South Bluff is Pioneer Rock,
on which there is always a heavy
break. At the head of Denham
Bay is a sandy beach a mile
long, on which a heavy surf rolls in

but on which landing can generally be made at one end or the other except with winds from N. W. to S. In the middle of the Bay is Wolverine Rock, with 1 1/2 ft. of water at low tide. The Bay forms the W. anchorage and is principally serviceable with a S. E. or E. wind.

The whole of the island is very hilly and broken. Starting from Hadenham Bluff, a steep ridge, with an average height of 1000 to 1200 ft, runs in an easterly direction, with a steep face to the south, in fact forming so precipitous a wall towards Reuben Bay, that there is no one practicable path up it. The highest peak on this ridge is just to the east of the lagoon in front of Reuben Bay, and is put down as 1528 ft.

Beyond this peak, the ridge runs more
in a southerly direction, then curves
round ~~to~~ the east and north
east, forming the wall of the large
central crater on the island. The
precipitous side is now to the south
of the ridge, or towards the crater,
and is very nearly, though not quite
so steep as towards West Bay.
The floor of the crater is moderately
level, and as previously described,
contains three lakes one large
one, and two smaller. These no
doubt represent old craters within
the large one. The floor of the
crater is separated from the sea
by a narrow steep ridge about 500
ft high. The most southern point
of the ridge bounding the crater rises
to a peak 1548 ft high, but the

highest peak on the island is on the east side of the crater and is put down as 1632 ft. From the 1548 peak a ridge runs down to South Bluff, and there is a similar ridge running to Hash Point from the foot of the crater wall a little to the south of the 1632 peak.

There is very little level land on the island. The largest stretch is that in West or Kinkaim Bay, between the foot of the precipitous ridge described above, and the sandy head of the Bay. This is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. A portion of this is taken up by the lagoon. The rest is available in portions, look as

of it had they had been exhausted
by previous cropping. This district
has the disadvantage of being as
nearly as possible cut off from
the rest of the island. There are
a few banana plantations, and a
few oranges, coconuts, breadfruit and
other fruit trees. The floor of the
crater contains a good deal of
undulating or moderately level
land, but the eruption in 1880 has
deposited so much ash and stone &
volcanic sand over it as to entirely
spoil it for cultural purposes.

From Fleetwood Bluff in
the direction of Hutchinson Bluff
are a number of terraces separated
by ~~deep~~ deep gulches. These
terraces contain the best soil
on the island - in fact it is

of the richest sugar plantations. His
there where Mr. Bell has his
banana & sugar plantations,
and is forming his grass
paddocks.

Wednesday, Aug 26. The last
Sunday school in the morning.
Evening school in the evening.
Reached the hotel at 10 o'clock.
The hotel is a very comfortable one.
Some of the rooms are very nice.
and the food is excellent. For some time
which had been of the same kind.
The hotel seemed to offer the
only place for a comfortable stay.
We succeeded in getting up, and
found that the hotel was very comfortable.
The hotel was very comfortable.

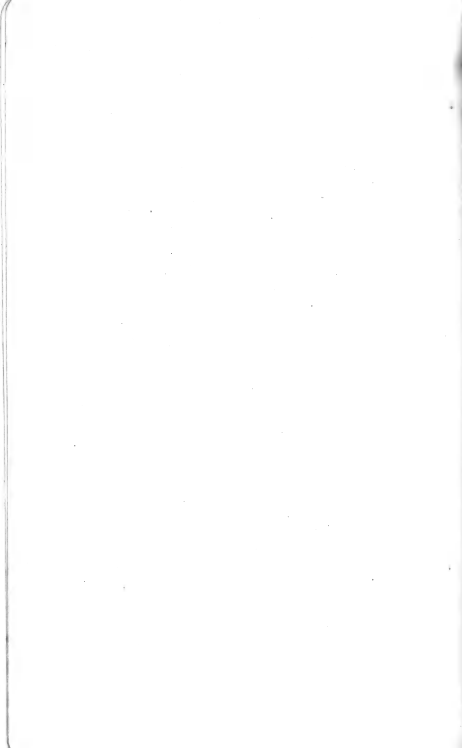
The mountain which is nearly 2000 ft
high. The whole island is open, and
covered with grass. The climate is
the most beautiful I have ever seen,
healthful, temperate, and
I was consequently enabled to walk & ride.
The sea was to be a fine & an agreeable

Plants brought from
L'Esperance by Danchild, ~~Sp~~
Aug 1882

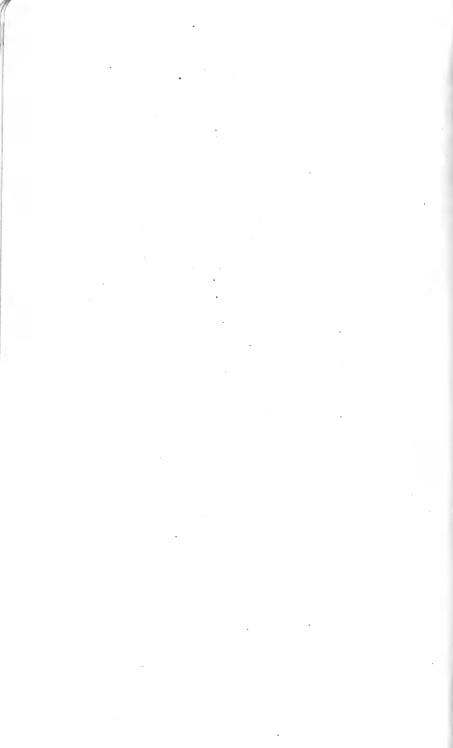
Asplenium thlasiatum
Senecio lantus
Mesembryanthemum australe
Agrostis sp.

Curtis' Island
Cardamine stylisa
Parietaria debilis
Sonchus oleraceus
Apium australe
Mesembryanthemum australe

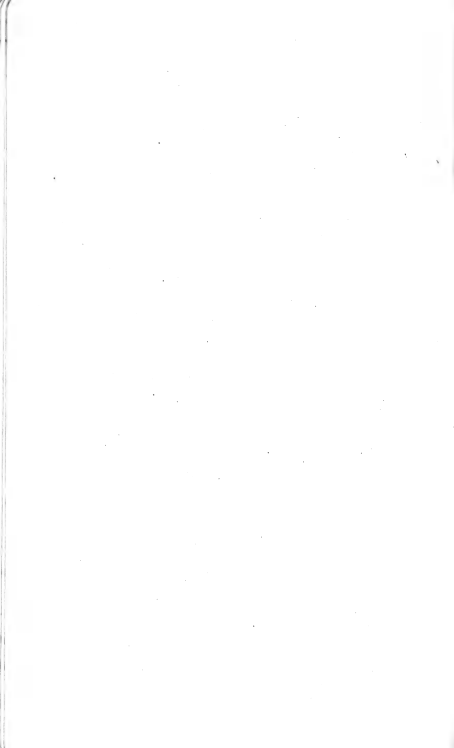
22 22







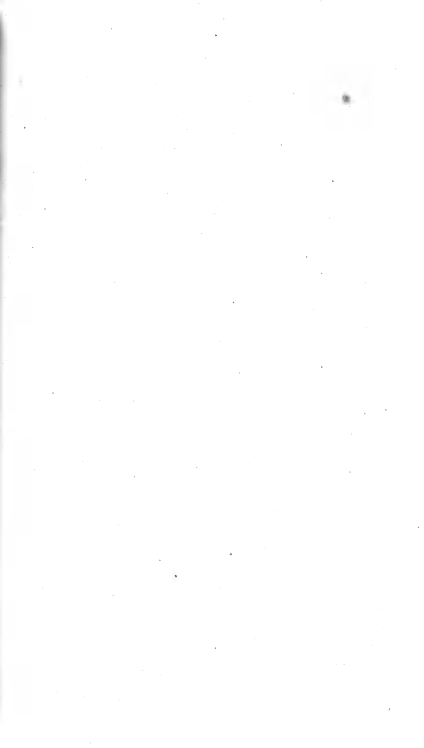


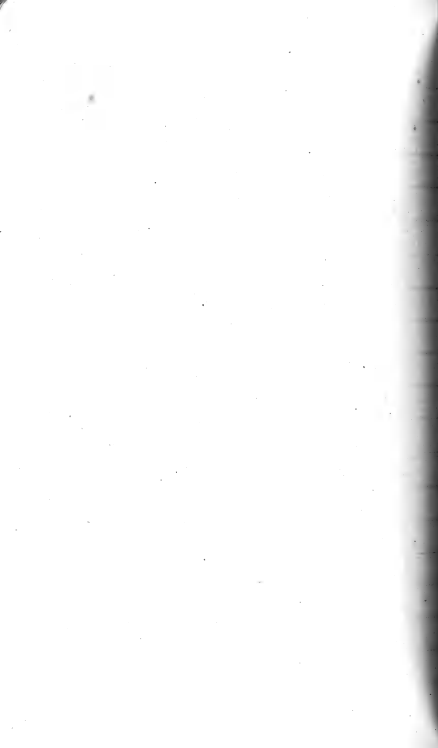


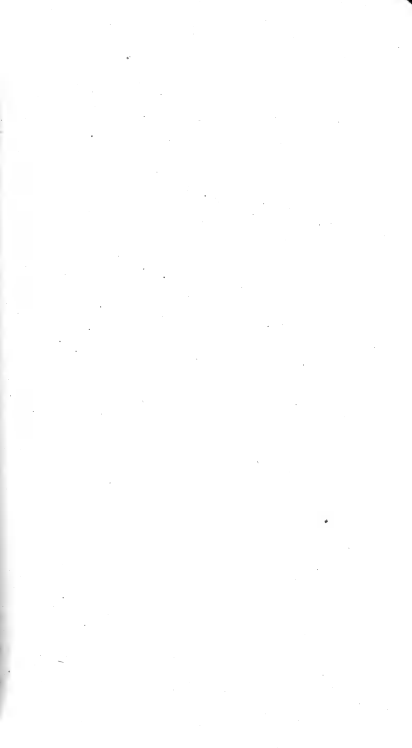
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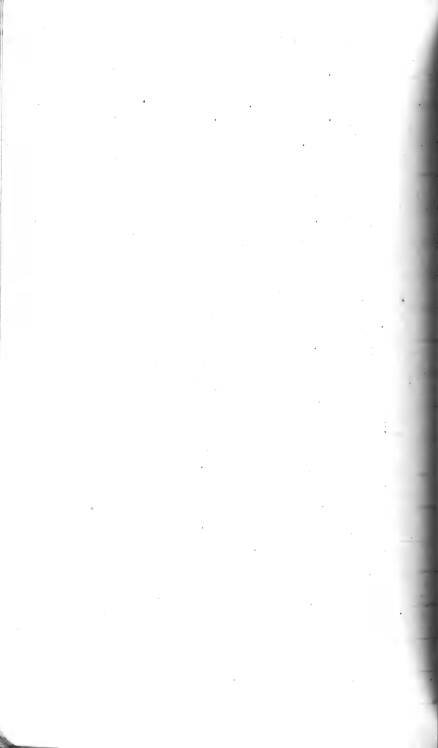
Railway fare 10/-

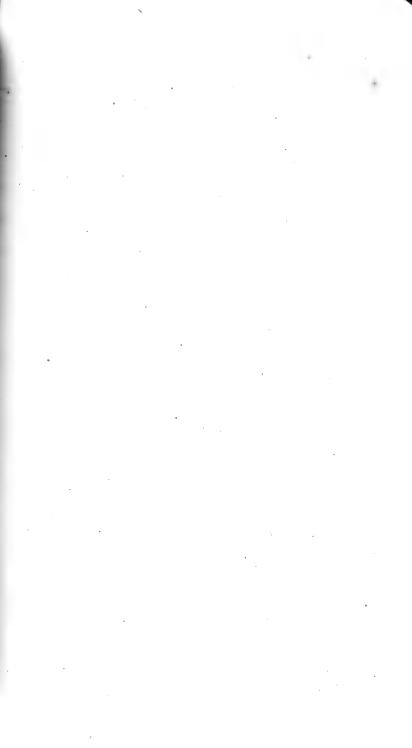
Return ticket Osprey 7/6.



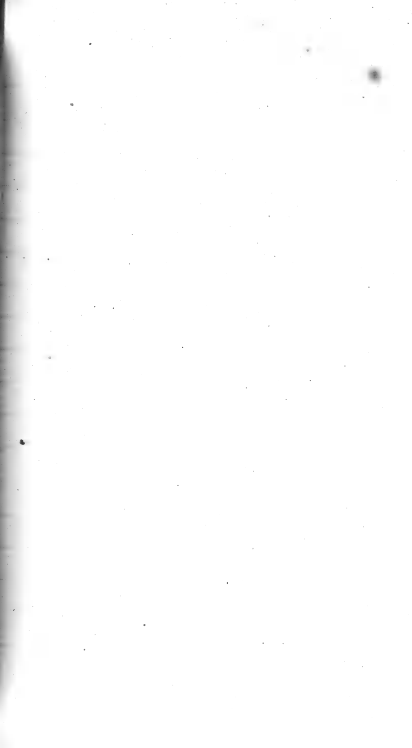


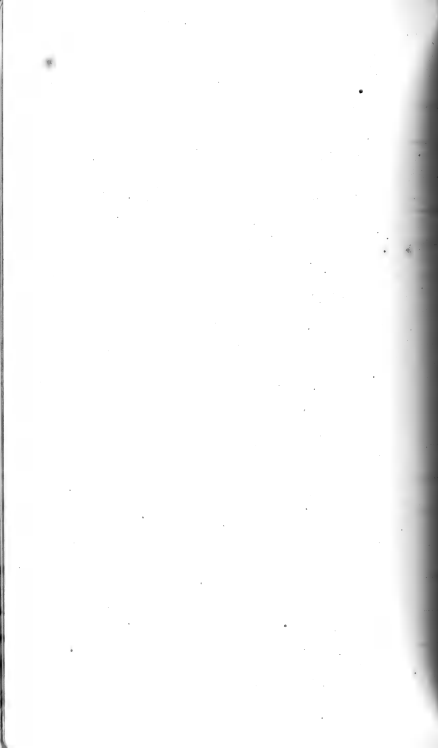


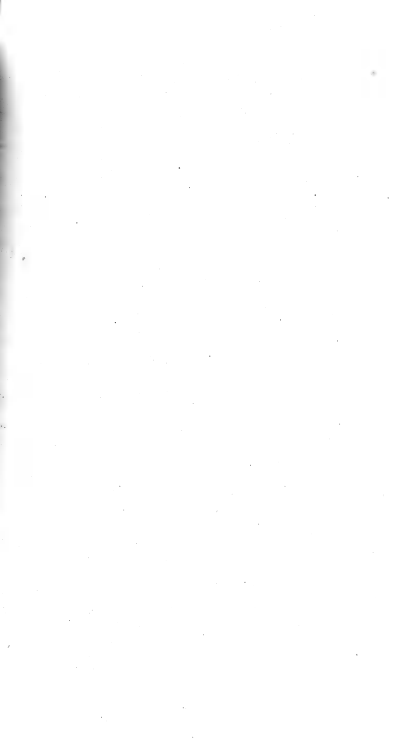


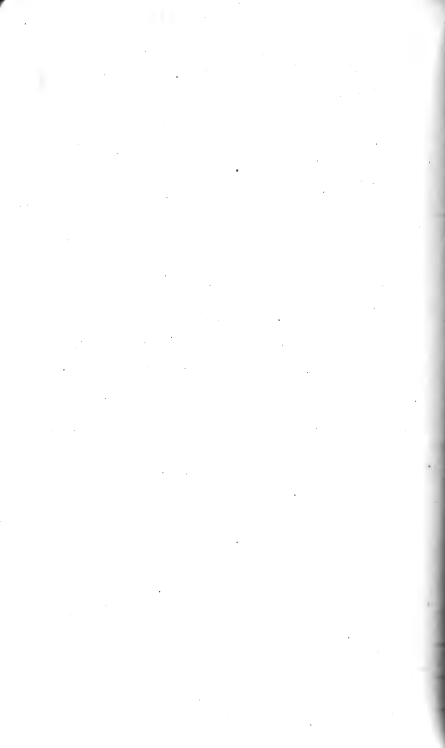


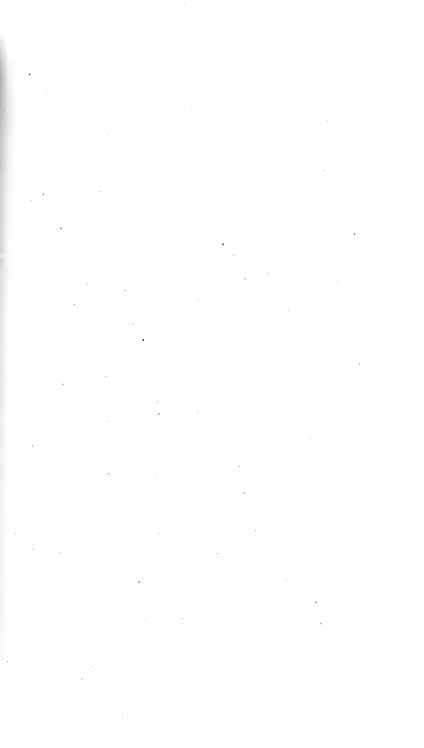


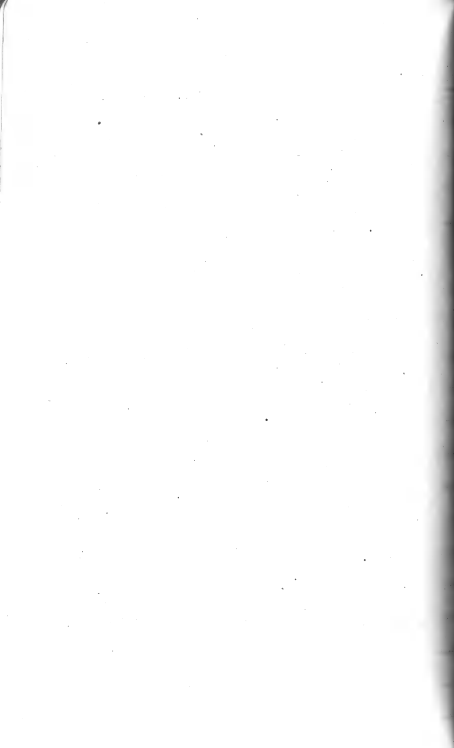


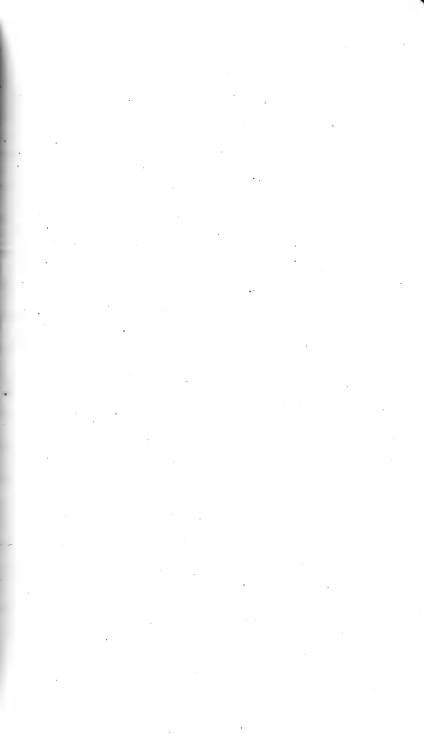


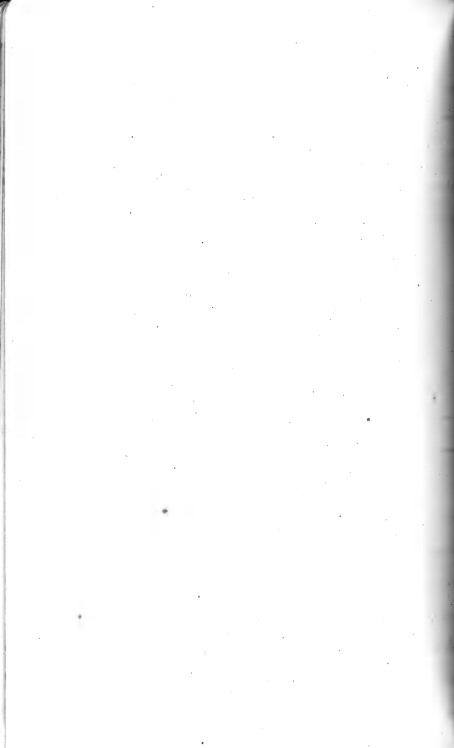


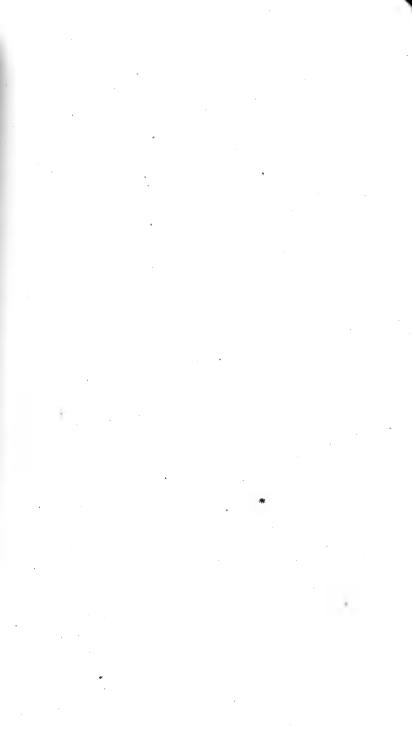


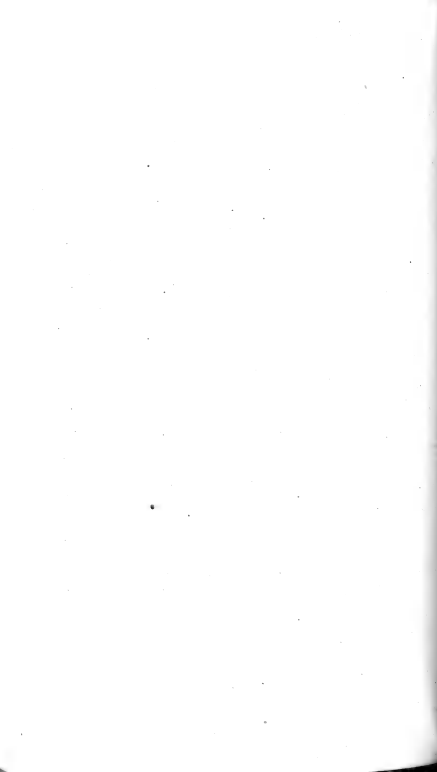




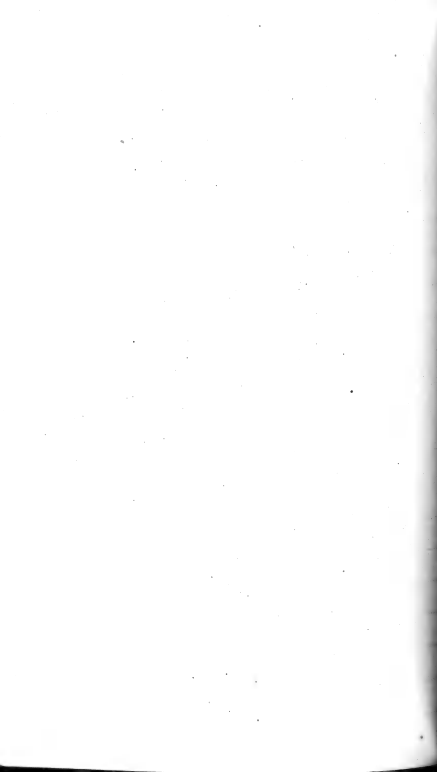


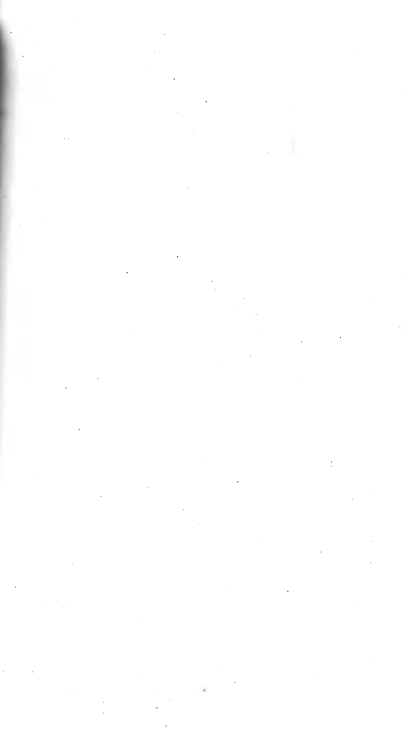


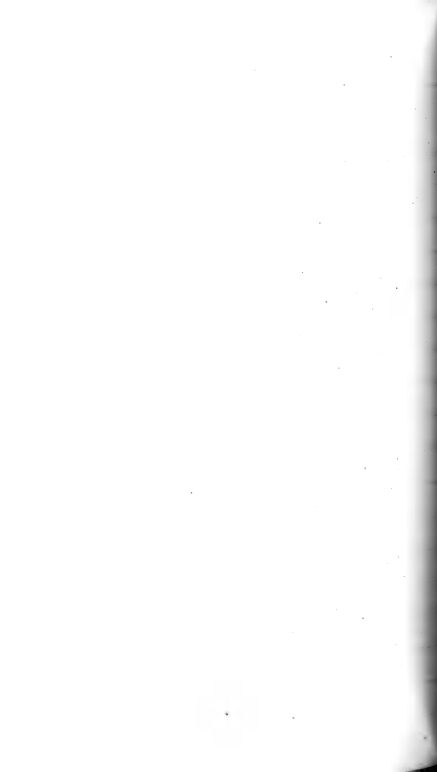


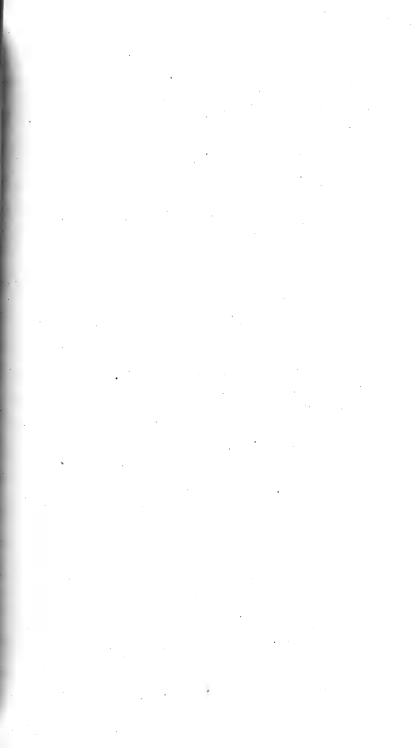


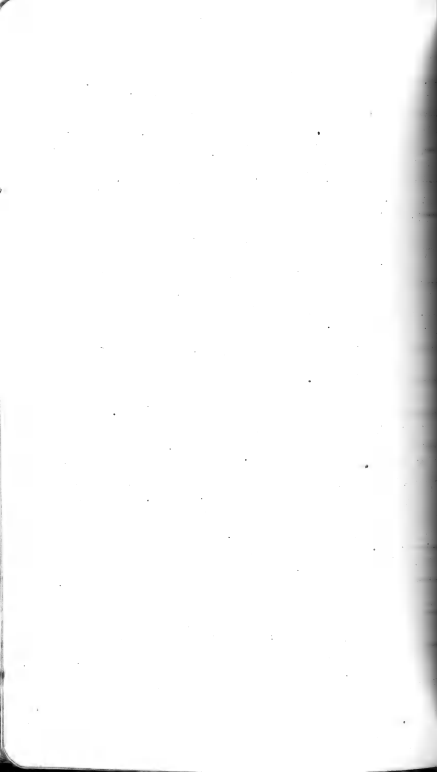


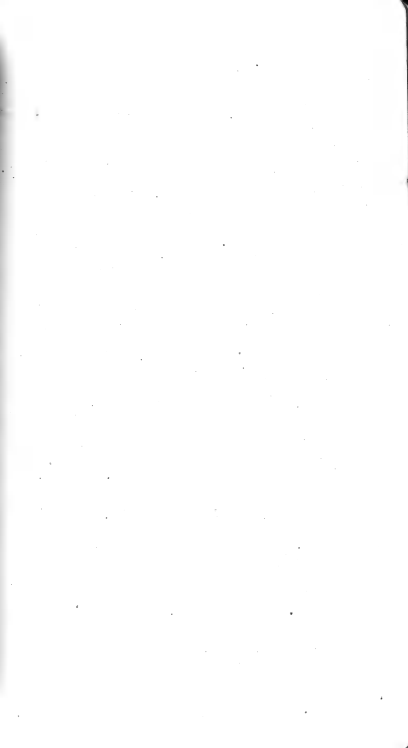


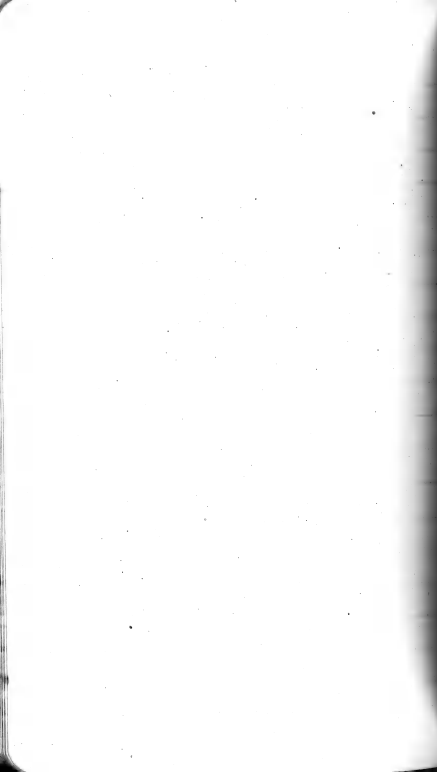


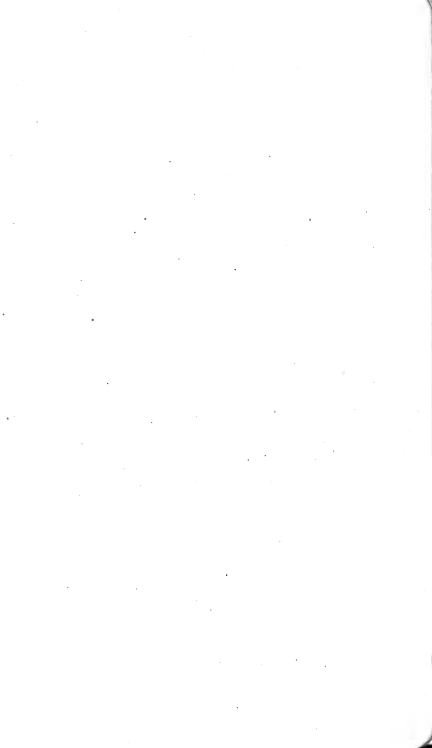


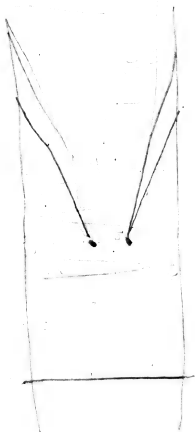


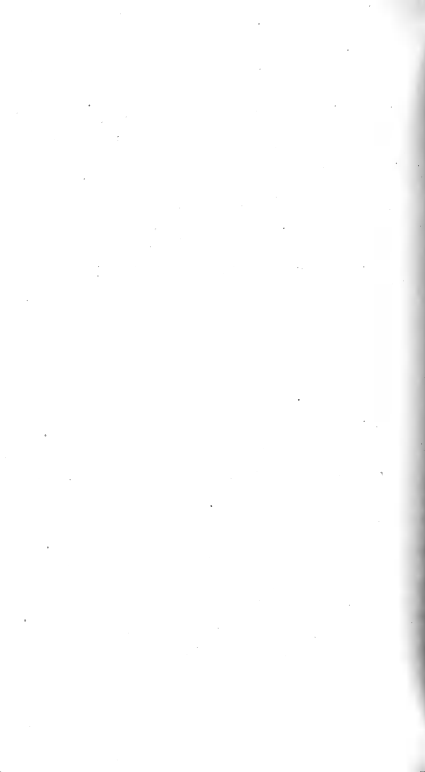


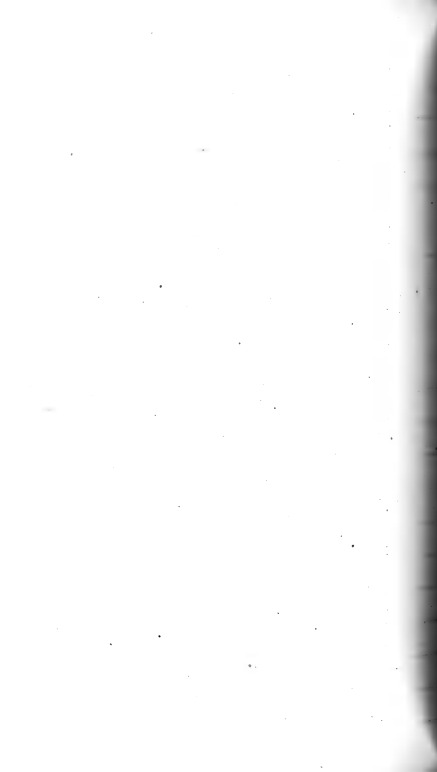


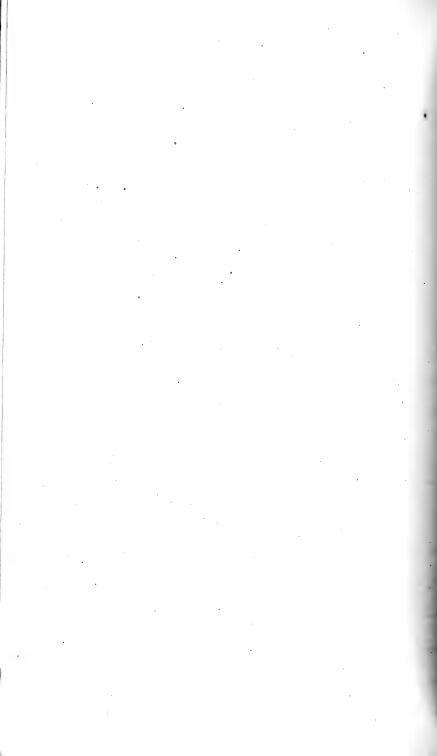


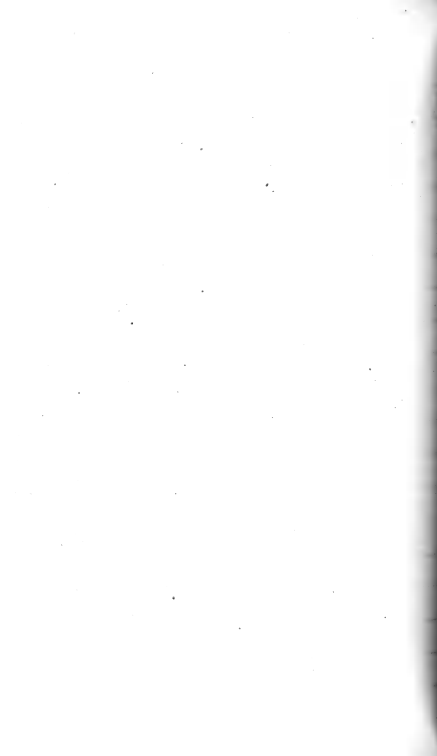




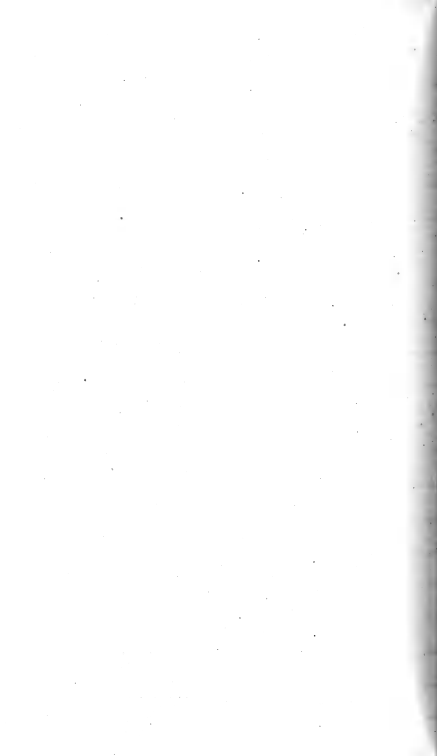


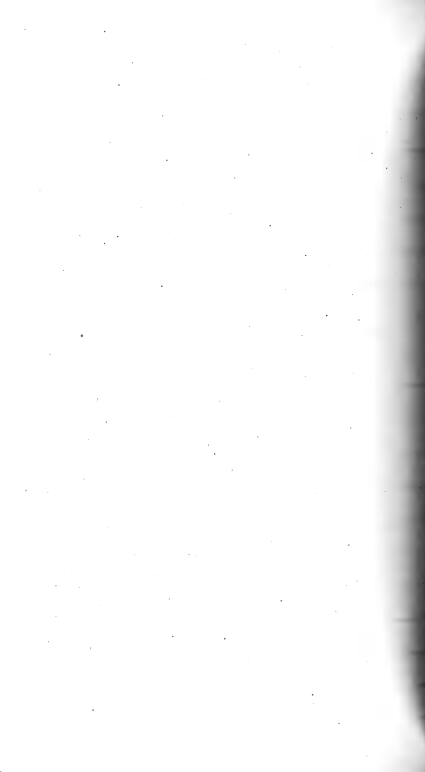












Aluminate \$2 - for peeling back

Resin

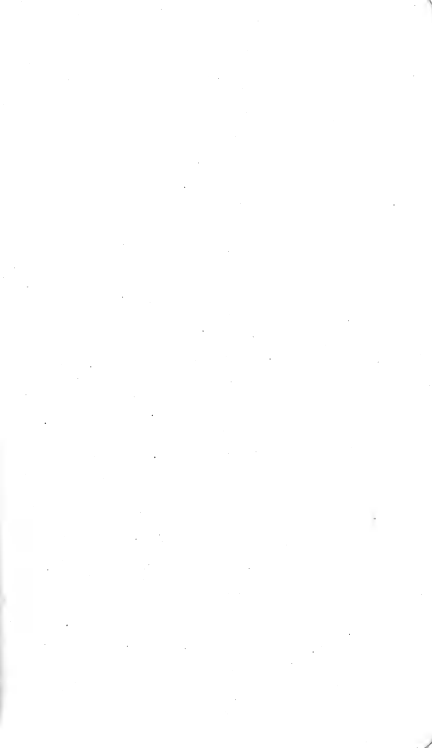
Permy - additional wire -

Endless

Howe - Boston

Payment for most throat





Robert Morgan's question - the
present thought is that perhaps
of the danger of the children
and no one has been affected, he
is perhaps already being some
also for other good friends
as other part of purpose. The
whole of the family - ~~there have~~
Att, ship, residence, it have
been called by the name, at
one all had a household item

8 to 10 cottages have been erected
on the bank

Leaving with £6 per week
unknown says it was 6/- per
week.

Cost in the higher part of
out of £120 - £60 per acre —

Shew part of land in the
£60 - land at £40

low cost price £40 per acre

One report - suggests price
but the cost of the land is on, and
the cost of the land is on, and
the cost of the land is on, and

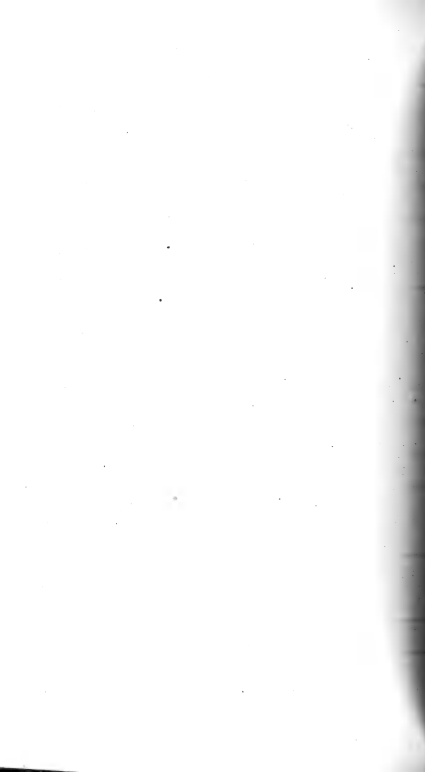
land of good extent in the same
the program should be made, & it
the cost of the land is on, and
the cost of the land is on, and

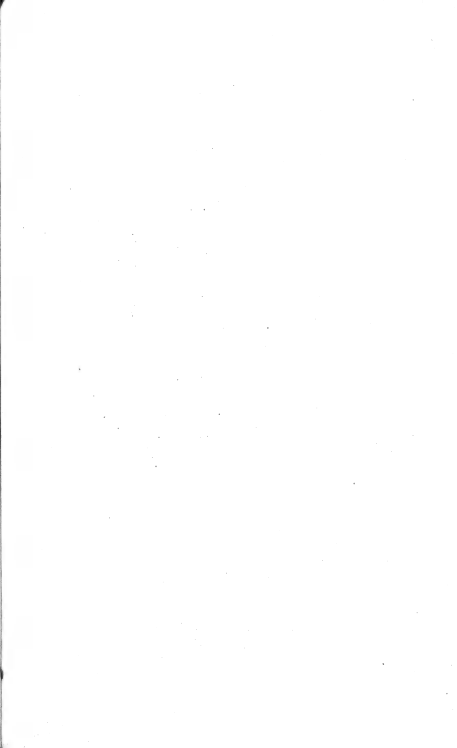
Report of the committee of the
cost of the land is on, and

13.4.2. have agreed to

Now set at for £750 - 1/2 acre

Kind's Book and steel -
for an all-weather notebook.
- date 1780 - - -
Presented by Mr. Rogers.









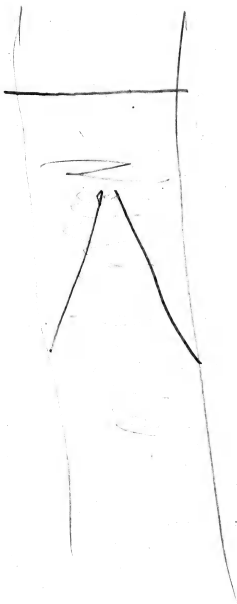
hump after
getting
them on

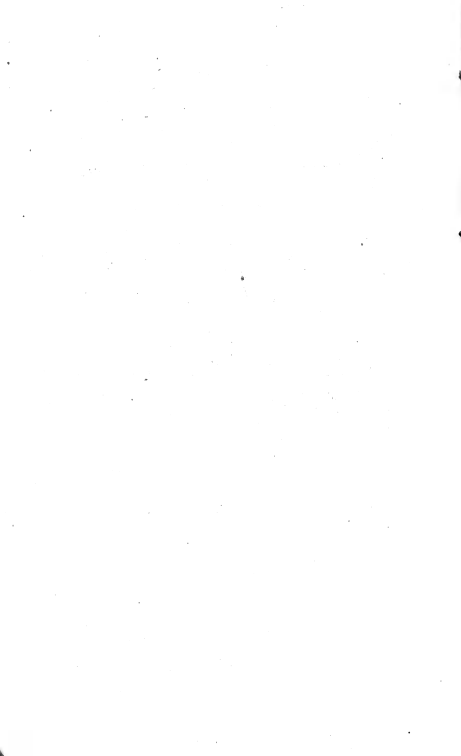
have of all kind

forms - working in morning

also have the day

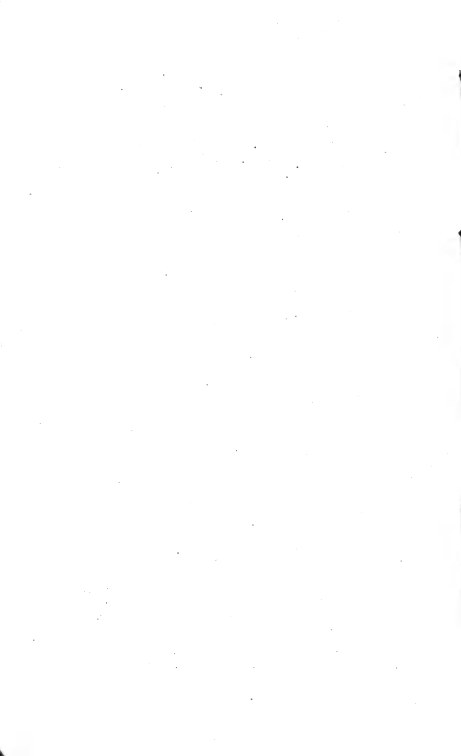
near off hat = change position =
symptoms is red and, head





7 + his store - Leshbridge and his 25 bullocks - 42
hunts starting one morning - Morio with
female features + Bowen's question - Are they like
Vogel? - Connect long features - coal at
West Wanganui and his 3 questions reasons why
should not pay - applicable also to Leshbridge at
Whiteland - Bounty wharves and the ~~seals~~
penguins - 10,000,000 of them or 12 inlets

Hon. Mr Bowen to the rat in his cabin -
the reporter taken in



Monday a. 8. p.m.







Black sand
Pole light.

Black lava

Gravelly b. fr. face



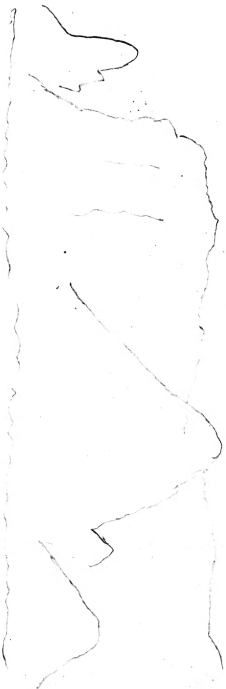
W. Mith. Earth





N. W. End of land

Mr Henry Gullon, Parkville



N. E. end of Ontario

